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Title in French: Nouveau système de construction de maisons en béton armé et coulé

NEW SYSTEM FOR CONSTRUCTING HOUSES OF REINFORCED AND CAST CONCRETE

The object of the invention is a new system of constructing houses mounted at double angles, double intermediate posts in reinforced concrete, and double slag concrete plates plastered on the outside; the filling of the gap that exists between the double plates and posts, forming the predetermined wall thickness with their assembly, is made of slag concrete.

This construction system has the particular advantage of being able to eliminate wood scaffolding which requires much labor, and all other systems used up to the present time using reinforced concrete, as well as plates used for raising walls, are plastered beforehand on one of their faces; the result thereof is that with this system, it is possible to mount a house in very little time and obtain significant savings.

The appended drawing shows an example of the an example of the different assembly pieces or materials comprising the new system for constructing houses.

Figure 1 shows a perspective view with a profile of a portion of a house angle following the new construction system.



Figure 2 shows a plate used for mounting walls.


Figure 3 is a perspective view with a profile of an intermediate post with grooves used for supporting the plates in combination with the grooves provided in the angle posts.

In this new system for constructing houses, all of the angles are constructed of reinforced concrete. They are of variable size and thickness. On each side of the angles, a groove is provided either in the form of a right angle (1) (see Figure 1) or in the form of




(2) (see Figure 1a). These grooves, provided to receive plates (3), are of a thickness proportional to that of the walls of the house. In the first case, the plates are placed on the groove (1), and in the second case, they are slid in the groove (2).

Naturally, pieces of iron shaped like  or  may be used as angle and intermediary posts.

Any number of intermediate posts (4), also of reinforced concrete and provided with two grooves either of a right angle (1) or in the form of , where plates (3) are to be pressed or slid, are provided between the angles of the house. The thickness of the plates (3) is determined according to the resistance to be supported; they are prepared in advance and comprised of a large mortar thickness whose interior part (3') is left rough and whose exterior part is plastered (before fitting) with lime, cement, or lime and cement, or another coating. The plates of the house interior are, like the plates of the exterior, plastered in advance on one of their faces, in such a way that the house, when mounted, is plastered on both the interior and exterior at the same time.


The plates are of a variable width and length, with the expectation that openings for windows, doors, and the like must be taken into account. They may be decorated or not, and may be provided or not with hooks.

Of course, the angles, as well as the intermediate posts and the plates, are doubles. they are located facing each other at the distance of the thickness of the walls to be obtained. It follows that once the plates are placed, there will be a space to be filled with cast concrete comprised of lime, sand, cement, clinker, or pebbles or gravel.

The gables of the house are made in the same manner as the walls, with corner beams or beams of a  shape, and plates. They may also have intermediate posts. The plates may be placed either horizontally or vertically.

This type of construction may be applied to all types of houses and two any number of floors. In basements, the plates are plastered with cement to avoid humidity.
[Claim]

New system of constructing houses of reinforced and cast concrete, with this system eliminating wooden scaffolding and all other systems currently in use, said system consisting of constructing angles in reinforced concrete, between which intermediate posts also of reinforced concrete are provided; in the angles and posts,

grooves in the form of a corner or , designed to receive plates plastered beforehand on one of their faces; the angles, posts, and plates are doubly mounted leaving a space between the two rows of plates along the wall thickness to be obtained,

this space being filled with cast concrete comprised of lime, sand, clinker, or pebbles or gravel.

Fig. 1.

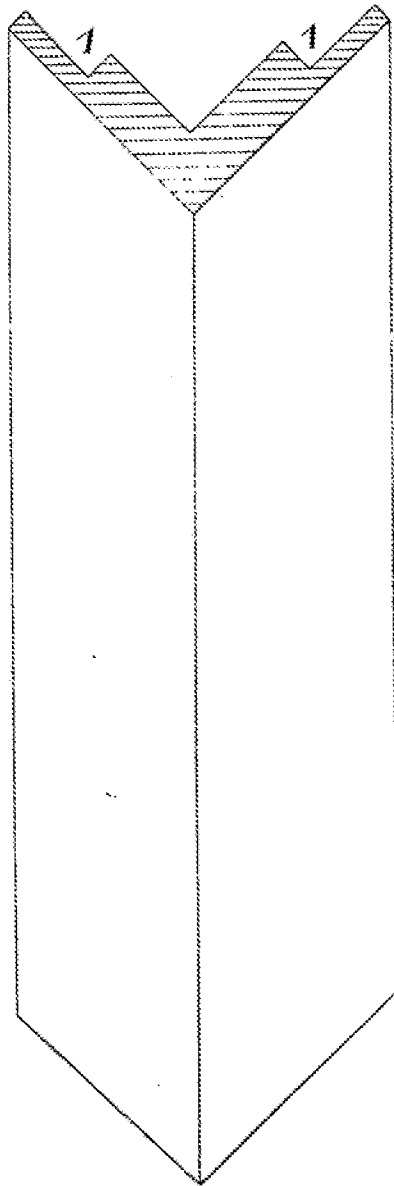


Fig. 1^a



Fig. 2.

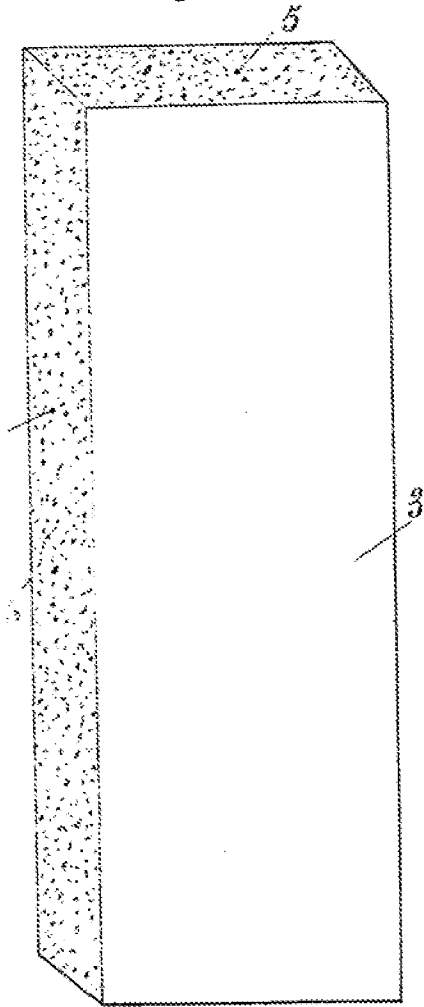
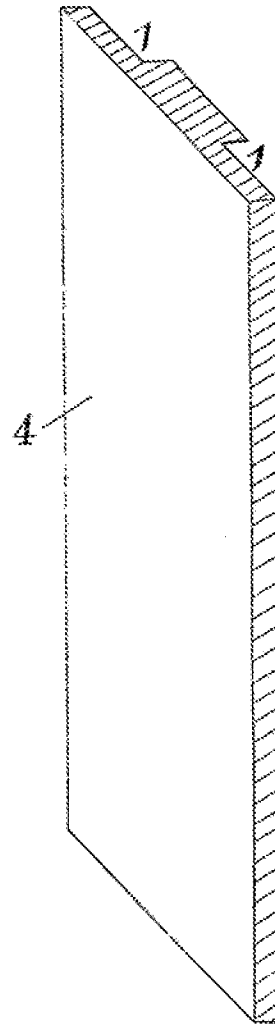


Fig. 3.



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